

Christian Education

Vol. VIII

JANUARY, 1925

No. 4

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111 Fifth Avenue
New York

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*Published Monthly, Omitting
July, August and September
by The Council of Church
Boards of Education in the
United States of America*

October, 1924
to June, 1925

Entered as second-class matter October 24, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 18, 1918. The subscription price is \$1.00 per annum; ten or more subscriptions 75 cents each, 10 cents must be added if payment is made by check. Single copies 15 cents each.

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Christian Education

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The President of a Christian College

By CALVIN COOLIDGE

IT IS with a great deal of regret that I have to decline the invitation to be present at the inauguration of President Olds. He began his career at Amherst at the same time that my class began its career. I know he was a good teacher because I was able to pass the examinations that he gave us in mathematics. I am certain that he will be a good President, for he is a man of ability, of vision and of high ideals and has that strength of character which is the result of a sound and honest mind.

He is more likely to be attached to principles because he believes them to be true than because he fancies that they are novel. I think he will minister to the purpose for which Amherst College was founded, of resisting the disbelief of the times by teaching men what is right and inspiring them with a firm faith in the realities of life. I expect that those who follow him will finish their course with a firmer conviction that there is a difference between right and wrong; that there are not only material values but even more important moral and spiritual values in life; that there is a law of service which carries its own recompense, and that there has never been any progress or development of society which neglected industry and self-denial. Believing these things, I feel that he will be a worthy President of a Christian college established to teach men to follow the truth.

Calendar of Educational Meetings

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 5-10, 1925

Monday, January 5

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Council of Church Boards of Education, Chicago Beach Hotel. Sessions continue for two days; special mass meeting Thursday afternoon, January 8, at the Hotel Morrison. Detailed program on Page 121.

Tuesday, January 6

Meeting of the Council of Church Boards of Education, Chicago Beach Hotel, three sessions.

Wednesday, January 7

Conference of Church Workers in Universities in the United States, Chicago Beach Hotel. Sessions continue for three days. Detailed program on Page 125.

The College Presidents of the Disciples of Christ, Chicago Beach Hotel. Sessions continue throughout the day and evening.

The Presbyterian College Union, McCormick Theological Seminary. Two sessions, morning and afternoon Wednesday, and a morning session Thursday.

National Lutheran Educational Conference, Hotel Morrison. Three sessions, including dinner (\$2.00 per plate), Wednesday, and a morning session Thursday.

Thursday, January 8

Conference of Church Workers in Universities, Chicago Beach Hotel. All day and evening.

Association of Colleges of Congregational Affiliation, Chicago Beach Hotel. Luncheon round table, promptly at 12:00 Noon.

Presbyterian College Union, Hotel Sherman. Morning session.

National Lutheran Educational Conference, Hotel Morrison. Morning session.

College Presidents of the United Brethren Church, LaSalle Hotel. Morning session.

Union Mass Meeting, Hotel Morrison, 2:00 P.M. Detailed program on Page 123.

Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Association of American Colleges, Hotel Morrison. Opening session, annual dinner, 7:00 P.M. (\$2.00 per plate). Continues through day and evening, Friday and Saturday forenoon. Detailed program on Page 123.

*Program of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the
Council of Church Boards of Education,
Chicago Beach Hotel*

Monday, January 5

10:00 A. M.

Devotional Exercises.

Opening Address, *Dr. John E. Bradford*, President.

Annual Reports

By the Executive Secretary, *Dr. Robert L. Kelly*

By the Associate and University Secretary, *Dr. O. D. Foster*

By the Treasurer, *Dr. E. P. Hill*

General Discussion.

Appointment of Committees.

Nominations, Budget, Findings.

2:00 P. M.

Devotional Exercises.

A Study of a Group of Denominational Colleges, *Dr. J. S. Noffsinger*.

Religious Instruction in 250 Denominational Colleges, *Dr. Robert L. Kelly*.

General Discussion, Led by *Dr. Stonewall Anderson* and *Dr. James E. Clarke*.

8:00 P. M.

Devotional Exercises.

Approved Methods of Publicity, *Mr. B. Warren Brown*.

Recruiting for Life Service, *Dr. H. H. Sweets*.

General Discussion—Led by *Dr. L. B. Hillis* and *Dr. C. M. McConnell*.

Tuesday, January 6

9:30 A. M.

Devotional Exercises.

Uniform Blanks for College Reports, *Dr. John L. Seaton*,
President of Albion College.

General Discussion.

Unifying the Student Movements—A Symposium.

Mr. David R. Porter, International Committee of
the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Leslie Blanchard, National Board of the Y.W.C.A.

Mr. Russell DeLong, Student Fellowship for Christian
Life Service.

Dr. M. Willard Lampe.

General Discussion.

2:00 P. M.

Devotional Exercises.

Crisis Points for Religion in the American Colleges.

Dr. Joseph M. Artman, Associate Director, Study in Char-
acter Forming Influences, Agencies and Practices in
Institutions of Higher Education.

General Discussion—Led by *Dr. A. W. Harris*.

8:00 P. M.

Devotional Exercises.

A Plan for Conferences on Christian Education, *Dr. E.
P. Hill*.

General Discussion—Led by *Dr. H. O. Pritchard*.

The Man and the Message for Students, *Dr. C. Howard
Taylor*, Pastor First Methodist Church, Greencastle,
Indiana.

General Discussion—Led by *Dr. F. W. Padelford*.

NOTE: The business of the Council will be transacted from session to
session as reports are ready.

*Union Mass Meeting Under the Auspices of the
Council of Church Boards of Education*

HOTEL MORRISON, JANUARY 8, 1925

General Topic—"Christian Education"

2:00 P. M.

Devotional Exercises.

The Opportunity of the College, *President W. O. Thompson*, Ohio State University.

The Opportunity of the University, *President Walter A. Jessup*, State University of Iowa.

The Opportunity of the Theological Seminary, *Dean Shailer Mathews*, The Divinity School, University of Chicago.

Questions and Discussion.

*Program of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the
Association of American Colleges*

THE HOTEL MORRISON

Thursday, January 8

7:00 P. M.

Annual Dinner. (Reservations should be sent at once at \$2.00 per plate directly to the Morrison Hotel).

The Address of the President, Chancellor James H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University.

THE SOCIAL AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AND OPPORTUNITY
OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THEIR GRADUATES.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Chicago Commons.

Appointment of Special Committees.

Friday, January 9

9:30 A. M.

Report of the Executive Committee

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Report of the Executive Secretary

Dr. Robert L. Kelly.

Discussion.

Report of the Commission on the Organization of the College Curriculum.

Dr. Clyde Furst, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation,
Chairman.

Dr. Ben Wood, Columbia University.

Report of the Commission on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure.

Dean John R. Effinger, University of Michigan,
Chairman.

Discussion.

PRACTICALIZING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Dean Ludd M. Spivey, Birmingham-Southern College.

Discussion.

2:00 P. M.

Report of the Commission on Faculty and Student Scholarship.

THE AMERICAN GRADUATE SCHOOL.

President Raymond M. Hughes, Miami University,
Chairman.

Report of the Commission on College Architecture.

THE PLACE OF THE ARTS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

President Donald J. Cowling, Carleton College,
Chairman.

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation.

Discussion.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS TO THE PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Dean J. B. Johnston, University of Minnesota.

Discussion.

7:30 P. M.

Report of the Commission on the Distribution of Colleges.

Chancellor S. P. Capen, *Chairman*.

Dr. George F. Zook, Specialist in Higher Education,
U. S. Bureau of Education.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Dr. Robert L. Kelly.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND WORLD RELATIONS.

Dr. Yusuke Tsurumi.

Saturday, January 10

9:30 A. M.

Debate—RESOLVED That the Federal Government
Should Establish a Department of Education, with a
Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

Affirmative—President John H. MacCracken, Lafayette
College.

Negative—Dr. Charles H. Judd, Director, School of Edu-
cation, University of Chicago.

Discussion.

Unfinished Business.

Adjournment.

*Program of the National Conference of
Church Workers in Universities*

Wednesday, January 7

9:30 A. M.

Devotional Period.

Dr. C. R. Griffith, Department of Psychology, University
of Illinois, collaborating with the religious workers in
the University of Illinois as a Commission to present a
paper.—“The Effect of Fraternity Life upon the Reli-
gious Life of Students.”

Discussion.

Denominational Luncheons.

2:30 P. M.

Devotional Period—Leader, President Ozora Davis, Chicago Theological Seminary.

"What Students Think of Religious Workers and their Methods on the Campus." (A clinical study by a picked student from the University of Michigan, working under the direction of the group of religious workers on that campus.)

Discussion.

Specialized Conferences.

1. For New Student Workers.

Leader—Rev. N. D. Goehring, University of Kansas.

2. Workers Among Women Students.

Leader—Miss Gladys M. Haskins, University of Wisconsin.

3. Preachers to Students.

Leader—Rev. Frank Jennings, University of Minnesota.

4. Veteran Student Workers.

Leader—Rev. J. A. G. Moore, Cornell University.

7:30 P. M.

Devotional Period.—Leader, President Davis.

Address—"The Present Attitude of State University Administrations Toward the Religious Life of Students," President R. M. Hughes, Miami University.

Discussion.

10:00 P. M.

Reception.

Thursday, January 8

9:30 A. M.

Devotional Period.—Leader, Professor R. W. Frank, McCormick Theological Seminary.

"The Effect of the Classroom on the Religious Life of Students," The religious workers from Indiana University acting as a Commission in presenting this paper.

Discussion.

Denominational Luncheons.

2:00 P. M.

Devotional Period.—Leader, Professor Frank.

"Student Movements—Denominational and General, Their Implications and Their Challenges," Rev. Newton C. Fetter, Boston, Mass.

Continuation of the four specialized Conferences of the preceding day.

7:30 P.M.

Devotional Period.—Leader, Professor Frank.

Address—Bishop Hughes of Chicago.

Friday, January 9

9:00 A. M.

Devotional Period.

The Institute of Social and Religious Research will give a report of their findings in character building influences in our colleges and universities.

Discussion.

*The Annual Report of the Executive Secretary
for 1924*

ROBERT L. KELLY

AT THE Annual Meeting of the Council held at Wallace Lodge a year ago, the Policy Committee made a number of definite suggestions as to the work of the ensuing year. I am now able to say that progress has been made along nearly all of the lines recommended. May I speak of these first.

COOPERATIVE PUBLICITY

During the year *Theological Education in America** has appeared and has had a really remarkable reception. There have been notices and reviews of this book in several hundred newspapers, church papers, and magazines.** The officers and faculty

*The George H. Doran Company, New York City.

**For a partial list of publications, organizations and individuals estimating the value of this work, see *Christian Education*, Vol. VIII, p. 44.

members of most of the well known theological seminaries in the United States have expressed words of appreciation of what has been done and have pledged cooperation in future plans for the improvement of theological training. Numerous agencies for the promotion of more adequate theological education, through their executive committees and chairmen, have joined the chorus of approval of the results in fact-finding and problem-stating recorded in this book and have urged a systematic and continuous follow-up, that the survey may bring forth fruit. Among these agencies may be listed the Conference of Theological Seminaries and Colleges in the United States and Canada, the Conference of Theological Seminaries of the Southern States, the Commission on the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Committee to Visit Theological Seminaries of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., the Reynolda Conference, the American Country Life Association.

American Colleges and Universities. Phases of the administration and life of American colleges and universities were presented by the Executive Secretary at the invitation of the *Office National des Universités et Ecoles Française* in a course of illustrated lectures delivered in the Amphitheatre Descartes at the Sorbonne, during the spring. The Executive Secretary was announced by the University of Paris as Exchange Professor on the Kahn Foundation. These lectures are being translated into French by Mlle. Andrée Pratoucy, Secretary of the Association of Franco-American Scholars and published serially in the *Revue Bleue*. The first lecture appeared in the November number. They will also be published in English in book form by an American publisher.

*The Teaching Work of the Church** has also appeared during the year and has had favorable notice. This book was produced by a corps of editors representing various agencies of Christian and religious education. The chapters on "Religious Education in the College" and "Religious Education in the Tax-Supported Institution" were written by your Executive Secretary.

*The Association Press, New York City.

*The Christian Church in the Modern World*** is the title of the latest book by Dr. Raymond Calkins, Professor at Harvard. In the production of this book, which was proposed by the Home Missions Council, Dr. Calkins had an advisory committee of which your Executive Secretary was a member.

Christian Education, Volume VII (416 pages), was completed and bound copies have been placed, as usual, in the hands of the members of the Council. The Association of American Colleges now takes 281 copies of this periodical; the National Association of Biblical Instructors, including the Mid-Western and Southern Branches, 200 copies. The Conference of Theological Seminaries and Colleges of the United States and Canada subscribes for all its members. The number of individual subscriptions received from all parts of the country is increasing, and the members of the Council have sent in larger subscription lists in 1924 than ever before. The magazine still maintains its original policy of offering source material to workers in Christian education rather than popular articles for the general reader. During the year, however, Mr. B. Warren Brown has been chosen as Publicity Secretary of the Council and the first number of Volume VIII (October, 1924) was produced by him. It is planned to have other popular issues at stated times as the Council may determine. Specific suggestions for developing cooperative publicity under the auspices of the Council will be presented at a later session by Mr. Brown. The suggestion has been made during the year that with the active cooperation of the constituent Boards it would be possible to place the magazine in the hands of many of the teachers in the Christian colleges of the country. With an increased budget, great improvement could be made in the scope, quality, and effectiveness of this publication. Like many other phases of the Council's work it waits only on the further development of the spirit of dynamic—not passive—cooperation.

SURVEYS

The specific recommendation of the Council that a study be made of the instructional phases of religious teaching in the

**The Macmillan Company, New York City.

denominational colleges affiliated with the Boards of the Council, has been carried out. This study, quite comprehensive in its scope, is ready for publication and the salient facts will be presented at the afternoon sessions of the Council today.

The Council lent the machinery of its office to the process of collecting data for the *Ph.D.* thesis of Dr. Noffsinger. He is to speak of this most interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge today. Other Boards in the Council should have an equally thorough appraisal of their educational work. Without such an appraisal it is certain that there is much aimless and wasted effort. In this connection it should be said that numerous candidates for higher degrees have had free access during the year to the Council's accumulating data. It has even been suggested that it might be of mutual advantage to move the Council office to the immediate environs of a great graduate university. The Council not only has much source material which the best universities recognize as of *Ph.D.* value, but much of the material produced by the Council's Research Department is of *Ph.D.* grade. It is certain that our work will prosper only as it is built on solid foundations.

The Executive Secretary has been a Director, in association with Mr. W. A. Daniel of the Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago, of the study of Negro theological schools and departments made for the Institute of Social and Religious Research. This is a companion report to *Theological Education in America*. It is the result of an intimate and personal investigation and appraisal of fifty-two schools and departments devoted to the training of Negro ministers. All these schools were visited by one or both of the Directors. The findings have been presented to the leaders of colored education at regional conferences at Tuskegee Institute, Washington, D. C., Nashville, and Little Rock, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at Dallas, Texas, and at the three day conference on the Ministry at Howard University at Washington, D. C. The book is now on the press and is soon to appear.

All the national agencies interested in the improvement of the

Negro race, and the bettering of interracial relations have united in an urgent request for a continuation of this research and for the appointment of a full-time adviser to Negro seminaries. In connection with this study attention has been given to the problem of the suitable training of Negro leaders for the increasing number of their race now residing in the Northern states.

Because of lack of budget the Council has not been able to carry on several other investigations recommended a year ago by the Survey Committee. Miss Beam spent three weeks in the spring in making a careful study of the Baptist academies in Maine, and four weeks in the fall in the office of the Methodist Episcopal Board on an extensive study of their secondary school system. In one case, a supplementary appropriation was made for this special work. Miss Beam has also conducted numerous minor surveys as demands have come from Council members and Commissions of the Association of American Colleges. Much of her time is devoted to tasks which because of their number cannot be listed in such a report as this, but which are in response to the demands of the daily mail and frequent visitors.

The growing disposition of institutions and agencies to request consistent follow-up measures in connection with these various investigations is impressive and heartening. It is reassuring to see these practical proofs of the seriousness with which the forces of Christian education are addressing themselves to their tasks. The survey properly conducted is no longer looked upon as an inquisition. It is treated rather as health-giving surgery. The sick patient welcomes it, usually, of course, preferring at least a local anaesthetic. And there are numerous signs of convalescence. The Council is now able to present several pictures of her patients "before and after taking." For example, a perusal this year of the catalogues of some of the colleges surveyed by the Council some years ago, shows that the colleges have adopted many of the suggestions and recommendations made in our surveys. Appreciative references to the Council's work in this field are found in the reports of college and seminary presidents and deans.

Within the past year or two a decisive change has been made in our method of making surveys. It has always been recognized, of course, that the survey conducted along statistical lines alone is incomplete and unsatisfactory. In our recent surveys under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, provision has been made for personal visits and study on the ground. This makes possible a refinement of statistical investigation and an estimate of qualitative considerations which are often those of most value and significance. The time has come when the Council's investigations should be more intensive within a more restricted field. It not only should not concern itself with statistical data alone, but it should not be confined to the instructional phases of college and university life. The Council's surveyors should be free to consider the total situation. This can be done only through the intimacy of extended personal contacts.

It is the judgment of your Executive Secretary that a very valuable contribution to our college work—possibly the Council's most valuable contribution just at this juncture—could be attained by selecting four colleges of from 400 to 500 students each, representing four different conceptions of denominational education, and studying them on the ground from a more comprehensive point of view than that possible in the past studies. This comprehensive study would follow the general lines in terms of which colleges like Colorado, Doane and Simpson, or the Disciples colleges, have been studied, but in addition the instructional work of the institutions would be scrutinized at first hand and most important of all, the student life—the student's home background, his vocational yearning, his curriculum, his religious life—the total self and its orientation. This sort of thing has not yet been done objectively and until it is done in typical institutions, we cannot claim to be professional workers of the highest order.

An alternative suggestion, if it is not possible to adopt both of them, would be for the Council to make a state-wide study of denominational colleges simultaneously and cooperatively with

the United States Bureau of Education, when it is making a state-wide study of public higher education.

Mr. Brown's suggestion for a survey of the publicity methods of the Boards has my approval, provided it can be carried in the budget. It has been hoped this publicity work would largely pay for itself.

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES

The Executive Secretary has continued to serve on various committees of investigation into vital phases of Christian education. Reference may be made to a few of them.

The Committee on Recruiting of the Continuation Committee of the Interchurch. This committee has had eighteen or twenty sessions and has now produced a manuscript on Life Work which will be reviewed at a session of this meeting and which is to be published in book form after it has passed through the fires of criticism. In the nature of the case, this is largely a survey of opinion rather than of fact.

The Committee on Friendly Relations with Foreign Students. The Committee on Friendly Relations has made a thoroughgoing investigation of the status of foreign students in American colleges and universities. This report is now in process of publication. It has nine chapters, beside Introduction, General Summary, Appendices, statistics and maps. These chapters treat the History of Student Migrations, the Religious and Political Background of Students Coming to America, the Careers and Influence of Returned Students in their Home Lands, the Foreign Student and American Life, the Foreign Student and the American College, Social and Religious Life of Foreign Women Students, the Attitude of the Foreign Student toward Christianity in America, the Organized Efforts on Behalf of Foreign Students, Constructive Suggestions.

The Advisory Committee of the Study in Character Forming Influences, Agencies, and Practices in Institutions of Higher Education. It will be recalled that this study was first proposed to the Institute of Social and Religious Research by your Executive Secretary. Its scope was extended and eventually three

Directors were appointed—Doctors Rugh, Edwards and Artman. The method of this survey is unique and the findings promise to be somewhat startling. Some phases of the forthcoming report will be presented tomorrow by Dr. Artman, one of the Directors.

The Commission on Christian Education of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work. A confidential report of this Commission is now in print. It deals with the whole problem of religious education. There are sections on "The Church and Higher Education" and "The Church Training Its Ministers," the data used being drawn largely from our Council's publications. The various Commissions are to make their reports at the World Conference in Stockholm, August 19-30, 1925.

At its last annual meeting the Council approved the Uniform Trust for Public Uses, which has now been adopted by some of the leading banks of the East, notably the Bank of New York and Trust Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the oldest bank and the two oldest trust companies in the state of New York. In the November issue of *Christian Education* a statement was made by your Executive Secretary of some of the implications of this attempt at reform and some striking statements made by Mr. Remsen, author of the Uniform Trust, at a meeting of the New York City Bar Association.

During the past year the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has organized a special committee of five members on Financial and Fiduciary Matters, of which Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony is the Chairman, and your Executive Secretary a member. This committee has had several meetings and has made progress in outlining a policy. Arrangements have now been made by it to hold a three day conference at Atlantic City next month to consider large problems in this vital but—so far as our Boards and the Council are concerned—very *neglected* field. At this conference, of which President Donald J. Cowling has accepted the chairmanship, there will be discussion led by experts of the methods of safeguarding funds, of issuing annuities, of making investments, of the acceptance and management of trusts, of the building of endowments, of guiding legislation, of

making better wills, of cooperating with the bar, the banks, the insurance agencies, of publicity and literature on these matters. An attempt will be made to set forth acceptable canons of wise public giving. Every Board of the Council should be represented in this conference. Invitations have already been extended. In this field the Home and Foreign Mission Boards are much more alert than the educational Boards. They are pursuing the wise policy of projecting their work far into the future. It is a strong presumption of intelligence to pursue a distant goal, not neglecting, of course, the intermediate steps.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

In the matter of the state and regional cooperative conferences proposed last year, we have little to report. These conferences are very much in the academic stage. This is partly due to neglect on the part of the Executive Secretary, owing to the necessity of preparing and delivering at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris) a series of lectures on the organization and life of institutions of higher learning in this country, and in part, perhaps, to lack of appreciation of their possible value on the part of our various Secretaries who are in a better position, because of their immediate contacts with local fields, to create a demand for such conferences. The Association of Colleges of the State of Pennsylvania invited the Executive Secretary to conduct a round table at their annual meeting in October, which invitation he was obliged to decline on account of a long-standing engagement on the same date. The question of the form and feasibility of these conferences will be brought before you tomorrow by Dr. E. P. Hill.

A BOARD OF ADVISORS

In the judgment of the Executive Secretary a step forward may profitably be taken in establishing closer relations with the officers of our Boards. The names of these men might be placed on our letterhead and selected literature, and they might be consulted regarding important policies of the Council. We need to capitalize the wisdom and good will of these men. They are

looking at the problems of Christian education, some of them steadily, some of them objectively, and all of them, it is believed, as a whole. The Council needs the steadying influence of this board of trustees.

THE MASS MEETING

Arrangements have been made for the second time for a mass meeting on Thursday afternoon of this week (January 8) of all cooperating agencies under the leadership of the Council, at which the opportunity of Christian education is to be presented from the standpoint of the college, the university, and the theological seminary. Last year this mass meeting was a profitable occasion and drew a large number of college and university presidents. The matter of the continuance of these meetings should be referred to the Committee on Policy.

THE BUDGET

A year ago there was no word of warning from the Executive Secretary as to the perilous condition of the 1924 budget. It was confidently expected that all Board pledges would be maintained and paid, and that the projects for which there was financial provision would be entered upon. One Board, however, unfortunately found itself unable immediately to clear up the pledge of the year before and therefore withheld an appropriation for the current year. Besides this, the decision was made by the University Committee that the University Secretary had better not ally himself with the Institute's Study of Character Forming Influences. These unexpected turns in the wheel of fortune early in the year, brought the Council face to face with a prospective deficit of between five and six thousand dollars. To meet this situation several devices have been resorted to. Five of the Boards have made slight increases in their appropriations. The staff of both the New York and Chicago offices was somewhat reduced, one member of our staff was "farmed out" to individual Boards on part time, and additional work furnished by the Institute of Social and Religious Research was taken on by the Executive Secretary. A plan was entered into with the former Associate Secretary B. Warren Brown, whereby he be-

came the Publicity Secretary on a contract not obligating the Council except for the usual cost of an occasional issue of *Christian Education*, with the possibility of some profit from sales of publicity material. A few exclusive advertisements were taken for *Christian Education*, and the amount of traveling by the Executive Secretary was reduced, except when on a self-supporting basis.

It is the opinion of the Executive Secretary that the reduction of the staff is a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy. No one has intimated, to his knowledge, that the work of the Council has not been conducted on an economical basis or that any member of the staff has been superfluous. At the same time, no one wished to see the Council run in debt, even in an emergency, if it could be avoided.

The Council needs an increased budget for the following purposes. In each case there is a positive need and demand.

1. To maintain the Chicago office on an efficient basis.
2. To afford adequate traveling expenses to the Executive and University Secretaries.
3. To promote an adequate system of publicity.
4. To restore another worker to our Research Department.
5. To add a field man to the staff to develop possible contacts through visits and conferences. He might be called a College Secretary.
6. To serve in drawing the seminaries for both white and colored students into closer relationship with the Christian Education Movement.
7. To guarantee adequate consideration to Life Work problems.

THE OUTLOOK

The additional demands being made upon the Council were so striking in their scope and possibilities, they came with such unanimity from responsible agencies and were so persistent, that it was felt the Council might be at the threshold of a new era of usefulness. There never was a day when the cause for which we unitedly stand so appealed to the popular imagination and judgment as now; there was never a day when the spirit of

cooperation was so genuine and impelling, or when the expectancy of really great things to come was grounded on such a mass of ascertained facts. Possible programs of Christian education on a scale never before attempted are now being considered by wise and resourceful men. Scarcely a week passes when the President of the United States does not preach a lay sermon from our text and increasing numbers of preachers less conspicuously placed are joining the ranks of the prophets. The far-reaching studies made and inspired by the Council of Church Boards of Education and by other agencies and individuals deeply concerned, may well be the basis of a system of programizing in Christian education, which, as Bishop Brent has said of one of them, "may introduce a new era in American education."

*Annual Report of the University Secretary
For the Year 1924*

O. D. FOSTER

THE reports of the University Secretary necessarily have similarity from year to year. They cover the same ground and essentially the same topics. It is hoped that the listener may be patient while the reader makes his annual journey along the well beaten path.

It may be heartening, however, to hasten to say that this has been in certain respects even a better year than last year. Year by year the scope of the work enlarges and more pregnant become the possibilities for service. Greater and greater is the number of calls to the particular fields for special service. In fact, so numerous have these calls become that scarcely one-half of them can be accepted. At the present rate of development the secretary will soon be completely swamped in the multiplicity of demands and it will be necessary to specialize more and more. Perhaps this may not be an unmixed evil.

COOPERATION

Cooperation is the key-word of the Council. Without cooperation the Council could neither act nor exist. So to report on cooperation adequately would mean a detailed report of the pro-

ceedings of the entire Council. This report, will account for but a few special groups in the university field.

In general, the spirit of cooperation is growing throughout the country; better feeling obtains among churches and church workers, than ever before. There is less friction between "Liberals" and "Fundamentalists," and between Catholics, Jewish and Protestant groups. Cooperation between the church and association leaders remains about as reported last year.

Evidence of recent efforts at cooperation is found in the organization of Schools of Religion, religious workers' groups, recruiting team visits, and conferences of various kinds. The spirit of the times is well illustrated by recent conferences of representatives of the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, the Student Fellowship, the Student Volunteers and the Council of Church Boards of Education in the East.

It has been encouraging to find everywhere a more cordial official cooperation on the part of the universities. They have always been ready to help us when at all feasible and expedient.

An outstanding evidence of cooperation, an outgrowth of the Council, largely through the patient efforts of Dr. R. C. Hughes, is the erection at Michigan Agricultural College of a magnificent union church plant, which is to be the religious center of the campus and community. The corner-stone was laid November twenty-third, with representatives of four denominations officiating. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians are the largest shareholders. Over a score of denominations are represented in the membership of this church. Students are on its committees and share in the running of the entire enterprise.

Interdenominational cooperation has reached its highwater mark in the University Committee of the Council. So completely do its members submerge denominational interests at times for the good of the whole, that one wonders if identity of interests has not approached actual realization.

OFFICE

The office in Chicago is being retained, though without secre-

tarial aid, as the appearance of the correspondence issuing from it eloquently testifies. While the poor workmanship on the letters written you may try your patience, kindly remember the imperfections are to be tolerated in the interests of economy. The retention of the office in Chicago has been for transportation and geographical reasons chiefly. Though the office now offers few accommodations, it is open to you any time you wish to use it.

CONFERENCES

Numerous conferences have been attended by the University Secretary during the year; with church workers, association secretaries, pastors, students, educators, etc. While one feels much has been accomplished he cannot make a satisfactory report without entering into great details. The Young Men's Christian Association student conferences have been reported to you by their respective "Deans". The so called "Geneva Plan" is still operating in principle. Cooperation between church and association representatives has been very satisfactory. The Young Women's Christian Association Student Conferences have been reported by the women secretaries of our Boards.

It was felt last winter that the regional plan of holding University Religious Workers' regional conferences twice in three years was a good one. Almost as many men came to these regional conferences as had been attending the national gatherings.

PASTORS

The interdenominational visitor to the universities is impressed by the variety of university pastors he meets. They are evolving different types of work, but following largely denominational lines. For example the Disciples of Christ emulate the didactic; the Baptists the pastoral and the Episcopalian the priestly—or perhaps the Episcopal and Lutheran the congregational or normal church method. The Presbyterian and Congregational pastors are adding more and more of the Disciples' method to that of the Baptists. And the Disciples are adding more of the Baptist emphasis to their teaching work. In other words, as the methods of denominational workers become more comprehensive

and efficient, they are approximating similarity. With all the unsolved problems the student pastor has made his case and is meeting a real need. The university pastorate was called into being to supply a want—the need not being met by the churches and campus organizations. Much progress has been made all along the line. The problem of integration remains before these men, but the difficulties of this are yielding.

Many a strong university pastor has been greatly handicapped by an inadequately trained and poorly adapted local pastor or association secretary with whom to work. Nothing is more deadening to the student pastor than to be compelled to see from Sunday to Sunday his alert students fretting under a type of pulpit ministry not commensurate or fitted to the opportunity. We cannot exercise too great care to influence the local churches to call pastors who are cooperators and prophets of the morrow.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL PASTORS

Interdenominational pastorates have been tried for a number of years in several smaller universities. These efforts have succeeded very naturally in proportion, generally speaking, to the fitness of the man to the place for which he was selected. In every instance, he inherited traditional methods of church and campus work, which he was compelled to take into consideration in constructing his program. He has not had, therefore, a free hand nor a free field, yet with all these handicaps, he has been moving to larger and larger usefulness. Phenomenal results have come this last year in certain places. A new pastorate of this type is now being opened at the University of Nevada, at Reno. National interest centers in this undertaking.

Some very perplexing problems face the interdenominational pastor. Study, tact, perseverance, love and courage will be required before traditions and prejudices can be sufficiently overcome to inaugurate programs that will be built to meet the actual needs rather than to bolster up defunct organizations and methods.

In no type of religious work is a greater variety of talent brought into play. The one track and one method mind has no

place here. Organization, administration, supervising, directing, teaching, preaching, entertaining, yielding, withdrawing, advertising, interviewing, counselling, rejoicing, sorrowing,—in fact everything having to do with human relationships in a complex community, is in the daily experience of the successful man in this strategic position. To such a one is entrusted the spiritual leadership of the Protestant students, men and women, in the entire school in which he is working. He is pastor to the students and associate to the local pastors. It is hard for those who do not know these fields to realize how difficult it is to find men equal to the opportunities.

We are encouraged to go forward where we can have sufficient freedom to build a satisfactory program. Many centers are white unto the harvest and are calling for workers but we cannot heed their call till more funds are found to make it possible.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Throughout the United States there has been a marked growth in the number and significance of student religious organizations. This is especially obvious in the denominational groups. The students of the greater denominations in the larger centers are organizing more and more into local and national clubs. The denominational group is found to be a manageable unit for intensive cultivation and an effective instrument through which the pastor may work, the willing students may release their energies, and the uninterested may be reached. The cooperation of these groups, in part at least, provides the extensive relationships essential for the further development of the student in his social and religious life. While this plan furnishes "home training" it also provides cooperation and fellowship with other "homes."

The problem at this point is the integration of the associations and these developments. At times it seems to be a case of "either or" but careful study is being carried on by many to the end that it may be "both and." Those best acquainted with the field as a whole must confess that to date all the workers and

all the organizations put together have not been doing the job adequately.

It is amusing to one acquainted with organized and historical Christianity, to see freshmen and sophomores, with even an occasional senior, by a jest and a turn of the hand, banish into oblivion hoary and time honored as well as tested organizations and methods of whose existence these youthful erudites have not the faintest idea. On the other hand it is inspiring to see these youths taking themselves so seriously. For obvious reasons this phenomenon is seen more frequently in the so called inter- or un-denominational groups. It is hoped, while naive youth enters in where experienced saints fear to tread, that they may build more securely than experience and observation would expect they will. While they smash the creeds they may keep the commandments. Though they may ignore the builders of the ages along with their stately structures may they not forget Him who inspired them to build.

To conserve the best of the past and to release the best for the future the leaders of all groups and interests working in these great universities should work out some plan of cooperation or of discovery of their identity of interests, as well as the ways and means of advancing them.

SURVEYS

Very little has been done by way of systematic surveys during the last year because of the pressure of other duties. Though data have been accumulated along various lines the plan of an exhaustive survey has not been continued. The University Secretary is enjoying the comradeship, in this line of service, of Professor E. S. Boyer, who is cooperating in gathering information of mutual interest. Much is hoped from these efforts.

VISITS TO UNIVERSITIES

During the year the following Universities have been visited one or more times: Chicago, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, New Hampshire, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Miami, Iowa,

Minnesota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Southern Branch, Southern California, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and National Catholic. The following state colleges have also been visited: Michigan, Iowa, New Mexico, California, and Massachusetts.

The purpose of these visits ranges all the way from gaining personal information to helping construct programs. In fact the problems confronted in these centers greatly differ. The visitor's usefulness depends very largely on his ability to diagnose campus ills. It has seemed at times that his best service could be rendered merely by giving a bit of encouragement and good cheer. Though much time has been spent in the field, many calls have gone unanswered. While it is trying to travel so much, this type of work should be increased rather than diminished.

SCHOOLS OF RELIGION

Year by year the interest grows in providing for the students in our great universities facilities for high grade training in the field of religion. Wherever there are special religious workers there is an active interest along this line. No one has been needed for many years to inspire local initiative but many are needed to prevent premature developments. However good the motive and intention, haste without due consideration and consultation has meant waste.

Since our last report two "schools" have been born and have announced their courses, i.e., at the Universities of Montana and Washington. Both of these undertakings have received the approval and recognition of the university authorities. The first classes have started in a very promising fashion. Other state institutions have been studying these experiments with the view of duplicating them. Though elaborate plans are being worked out and progress is being made toward their realization, the time is not ripe for a detailed report. It may be said, however, that one of these plans will be presented at this meeting by President Jessup of the State University of Iowa.

The guidance of the growth of the Schools of Religion has been for many years one of the greatest challenges of our Coun-

cil. The difficulties in our way have revolved about two foci—shortage of finance and fear of religious prejudices. It is believed, however, that both of these centers of difficulty may be largely eliminated in a comparatively short while. And if they are, there will open before the Council great vistas of opportunities hitherto unknown. The religious workers in these universities, connected with the Protestant churches, will continue to look to the Council for guidance and leadership just in proportion to our ability and willingness to lead. These professional workers on the field, expect us to view the field as a whole, to be in sympathetic touch with all the national organizations and movements working in the field and to be in a position to give safe and sane counsel, as to organization, finance, affiliation, co-operation, curricula, personnel, etc. In other words, we are being looked to more and more as the central bureau for Protestant schools of religious instruction. With wider cooperation, the Council will also have much to say in reference to the development of even more comprehensive plans. Annually, therefore, the challenge grows more serious for us to make greater efforts to measure up to the call of the hour. There is more than enough work in this line alone to take the full time of a secretary, so great is the demand. Too much wisdom and discretion cannot be exercised in pushing here and in holding back there. We are passing through a period of experimentation, knowing full well that we have not yet arrived at the goal. We are confident, however, that great strides are being taken in the right direction. Patience and perseverance will see wonders done here during the next decade.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

The University Committee of the Council is a very active body. It holds meetings regularly. At these meetings it discusses in lengthy sessions well freighted dockets. It is divided into subcommittees representing strata of special interest. The secretary attempts to keep in touch with the entire committee through reports and frequent memoranda. He works in closest

accord with the chairman, Dr. M. Willard Lampe, thanks to the latter's spiritual and geographical propinquity.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

The committee has in its field of operation one-half of the students in the institutions of higher learning in the United States. These institutions are in great need of special religious workers. The state makes provision for every great need of these masses of young people except in the field of religion. Money spent here, therefore, yields maximum returns in spiritual dividends. The committee is in *great need* of more funds to occupy the field, which it is now but touching. More men, houses, schools, equipment, etc., are needed everywhere. With adequate funds the committee within a few years could lead the way to veritable transformations in universities across the entire continent.

As suggested last year, the committee if indeed not the Council, needs an Endowment, that it may have more secure footing and thus guarantee to its cooperators and friends greater perpetuity and stability. It is hoped, therefore, that the Council may consider seriously the advisability of establishing for itself a more secure financial basis.

PUBLICITY

The work of the committee has not been known beyond a small circle of secretaries. It has not even come to the knowledge of the people who would naturally be relied upon for support. Consequently the possibilities of rich fruitage in the cultivation of this unusual opportunity have not been brought to the attention of the public. And yet many believe this is the greatest field today in our whole land for high dividends in spiritual investments. Publicity is greatly needed. The method is not here proposed. But to this subject the committee should give early serious attention.

A Basis for a Council Publicity Program

B. WARREN BROWN

TEN YEARS of experience have placed the Council of Church Boards of Education firmly on its feet in respect to the collection and distribution of important source material, an intimate working relationship with its constituent members and with outside organizations, and a considerable number of genuine achievements in organization in the college, university, and seminary fields. These features in themselves constitute important steps in publicity. The feeling has been growing, however, that the Council should move in the direction of more organized and direct publicity to promote the cause for which it stands.

An effort is made in this statement to set forth for reference and criticism the lines of publicity along which the Council might move. *Some of these are desirable but impractical; others are practical but perhaps not desirable; a number of propositions set down here are believed to be both practical and desirable and to offer a basis for an intelligent program of action.* Naturally the decision rests with the Council, itself, as to what lines should be followed and it is hoped that criticism of these propositions and discussion at the annual meeting in January will evolve a common understanding on a subject which has almost unlimited possibilities for confused thinking.

SECTION 1. *Publicity for the General Public.*

No. 1. Series of ads in quality and literary magazines presenting the appeal of Christian education (same principles as national advertising of large industrial concerns which back up their sales force in this way).

Advantages: experiment of placing such ads would secure unusual attention.

former church members no longer connected but favorable to Christian education could be reached.

new channels of support for special objects might be opened.

church members might be stimulated from secular side.

Disadvantages: very expensive.

"shooting in the air."

resentment because of expense.

- No. 2. Setting up regional and city conferences on Christian education (like laymen's missionary movement). Speakers to address chambers of commerce, Rotarians, Kiwanis, co-operate with public school officials, local colleges and churches in regular or special gatherings.

Advantages: some general interest, endorsements, press comment, support, local correlations.

Disadvantages: subject too obvious and old to arouse special attention.

attendance and interest would depend upon reputation of speaker.

expense of travel and organization.

from previous experience, would not reach much beyond the professional workers in the field.

- No. 3. Using the radio with prominent speakers in each section and on suitable occasions.

Advantages: temporary element of novelty.

reaches a wide and new public.

inexpensive and direct.

Disadvantages: value and effect still experimental.

no device for follow up or tangible results.

too long or too dull a presentation harmful.

- No. 4. Change name of Council to read "Christian Education Council" or an equally brief title and make it a household word.

Advantages: the Council has never secured popular attention by slogan or trademark (R.E.A. had this advantage; commercial value of names and devices easily recognized is well known).

Christian education has always been submerged in broader connotations; emphasis here valuable.

Disadvantages: some values of continuity and past association sacrificed.

use of word "church" in present title too valuable to lose.

- No. 5. Preparation and distribution of a series of pamphlets on education by recognized world leaders (such as Lloyd George, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Samuel Gompers, George E. Vincent, H. G. Wells, Maude Adams, Charles G. Dawes, Jane Addams) or education related to subjects of world interest.

Advantages: would carry more weight with public than if by church officials (personal following and impartial attitude).

linking Christian education with other lines of public interest would secure attention (education and national defense, Christian education and the crime problem, education and international peace, etc., treated by authorities in the respective fields).

Disadvantages: difficulty of securing the right contributors to series.

financial guarantee necessary with possible loss.

difficult to limit writers to desired fields.

difficult to edit for brevity and interest.

- No. 6. Active relation with associated press and systematic mailing of news and editorial material to press, church and secular (this involves definite, select mailing list, preparation of copy, use of mats and "boilerplate".)

Advantages: direct access to public attention.

wide field and quick approach.

large value at small cost.

Disadvantages: strictly limited to news value.

slight impression on public.

expense.

- No. 7. Public debates in press, radio, platform, by prominent apologists on subjects touching Christian education (Meiklejohn vs. ———, Bryan vs. ———, national department of education vs. local education, short course vs. four year college, etc).

Advantages: competition always stirs interest.

would stimulate public thinking on vital questions.

much attention at small expense (i.e. Stratton debates in N. Y., parallel column debates in Chicago Daily News).

Disadvantages: necessity of avoiding serious controversy.

no immediate or definite results to follow.

No. 8. Observance of education week in cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Education and other agencies (already started).

No. 9. Organize in each large center a college or education loyalty day for alumni and general public (simultaneous alumni banquets and gatherings; other features to be added).

Advantages: publicity such a Shriners, Legion and various conventions now secure (colleges have combined alumni clubs, student concerts, athletics, association of presidents, but no general combined activity).

occasion could be developed from year to year by more schools cooperating and more groups (i.e., trustees) (state university men).

friendly competition stimulating to respective groups.

opportunity to link up schools with respective churches.

economy of doing in cooperation what is already being done separately.

Disadvantages: experimental; requires hearty cooperation.

based on geographical, not denominational lines.

hard to draw line in cooperating institutions.

requires organization, correspondence, some advertising in advance, and some expense.

once started, hard to control.

No. 10. Issue short signed statements on important phases of Christian education (i.e., educational confession of faith, attitude toward Catholic education, national defense by education, why cooperate, etc.—such statements to be planned in advance but released at appropriate occasions, like Christmas, defense day, opening of school year.)

Advantages: carries message in condensed form that never "gets across" in long, technical statements.

inexpensive.

Disadvantages: difficult to agree on statements.

SECTION 2. *Publicity for United Church Public.*

No. 1. Developing "Christian Education" as a departmental publication (separate sections for editorials, general articles, source material, news, etc., indicated by appropriate typography, running heads, art panels, arrangement of material to bear some relation to organization by departments in denominational boards, possibly plated or enamel stock to be considered, permitting use of halftones).

Advantages: permits development of magazine by actual experience and gradual expansion.

Disadvantages: moderate increase in cost.

No. 2. Developing "Christian Education" as a semi-occasional publication (each board agreeing to use two issues a year in quantity as its own bulletin, such issues prepared for suitable occasions, i.e., education week, opening of school year, week of prayer; or special interests, i.e., recruiting, college number, university issue).

Advantages: economy of quantity production.

carries *Christian Education* to wider public.

better form and content than each separate board can provide.

Disadvantages: initial cost and risk.

difference among denominations in dates of observance, taste and psychology.

desire of some boards to have different materials.

No. 3. Local and regional conferences for church leaders on all phases of Christian education set up by teams of experts (separate phases like seminary survey already presented in this way).

Advantages: experts of one denomination at service of others. closer cooperation.

Disadvantages: only indirect publicity.

difference in denomination procedure and interests.

No. 4. Emphasis on special occasions in education (opening of school, education week, week of prayer for colleges) with more uniformity in observances.

Advantages: greater attention secured by concentration on special occasions of limited number than by scattered publicity.

reasonable uniformity of observance makes possible more and better cooperative promotion.

Disadvantages: some changes in date of observance of day of prayer necessary.

No. 5. Cooperative use of promotional materials such as posters, pamphlets, stickers and other devices for securing attention and interest.

Advantage: effective for certain purposes i.e., Does Education Pay booklet.

sometimes profitable to offer such materials.

Disadvantages: the Council can do more effective promotional work through its member boards than it can do independently.

No. 6. Advertising Christian education in church press (purpose, work, claims, policy, needs, etc.)

Advantages: some ads can be made helpful to the member boards.

Disadvantages: usually the separate boards in better position to place their own advertising direct.

No. 7. Stimuli such as competition, prizes, roll of honor, benefactors' list, etc., for studies, work, contributions to Christian education (some prizes have been offered for moral codes, some existing endowments like the Bross prize fund, "Hall of Fame," but no general study of correlation of the possibilities of this field).

Advantages: experimental.

Disadvantages: requires some financial assistance from outside sources.

SECTION 3. *Publicity for Separate Denominations and Institutions*

No. 1. A comprehensive and exact survey of the publicity situation and problem of the Boards in the Council. This would include:

all present activities and materials.

file of samples.

data on regular bulletins:—dates, nature of copy, type pages, circulation, plans, etc.

date and nature of all special days observed.

interests presented and groups reached by each item of present material.

lines of divergence to be recognized.

lines of similarity to be developed.

basis of cooperation with connected institutions and promotional projects.

individual preferences.

specific needs (limitations of smaller boards examined).

methods (relative effectiveness of different types of material).

definite recommendations as basis of Council program of publicity service (strong committee desirable to cooperate with survey and in formulation of program).

Advantages: offers an intelligent basis for systematic service and cooperation in this field.

crystallizes into definite program Council interests and activities now undeveloped or sporadic.

Disadvantages: cost of survey.

No. 2. Development of a collection and clearing house of publicity materials (preparation and collection of effective copy and forms, art work, plates and electros, and the entire mechanical background necessary to adapt general materials to special needs) collection of information on methods, publicity values and results).

Note: at present the Faithorn Company is providing service of this character.

Advantages: large initial cost can be spread over repeated use.

essential similarity of board objectives and of college appeals permits working out standard presentation and adapting to local conditions.

provides publicity background for new secretaries and

presidents coming into the field.

every board and institution can learn from the forms and materials of others.

smaller boards limited in production facilities and purchasing in small quantity enjoy special economy.

problem of imprinting and adapting materials simple.

offers basis for eventual interchange of personnel as well as materials.

Disadvantages: some boards object to using what others have used.

requires systematic knowledge of what is wanted, when, by whom, cost, mechanical features, etc. (not automatic).

requires initial capital (first production often at a loss).

more cooperation than at present needed.

- No. 3. Preparation of syndicate material on special subjects (new and better materials and forms on such subjects as annuities, colleges for women, day of prayer, going to college, recruiting, revision of "Talking Points" booklet, and other subjects as they develop importance).

Advantages: few boards can afford to keep their own material up to date on all phases of work.

cooperative preparation permits more complete and effective form and statement than otherwise possible.

economy of cost applies to writing as well as printing.

Disadvantages: effectiveness of general material is limited, even when adapted, and can only be used as a supplement to separate publicity.

- No. 4. Developing basis for exchange of bulletin materials among Council and member boards (studying and promoting uniform elements of board bulletins and "Christmas Education" with special reference to stock, type face, type page, column width, dates of closing forms, etc., so that cuts, electros, mats, can be exchanged).

Advantages: economy.

a step in permitting use of *Christian Education* as the regular bulletin of separate denominations on suitable occasions.

Disadvantages: some boards print bulletin on annual contract.
some boards have no bulletin yet.
rigid uniformity not desirable.

No. 5. Publicity service to separate boards in turn (on special problems in their own offices and fields); same for separate institutions and campaigns.

Advantages: boards and institutions which do not have enough publicity to a separate department would be served.

bring Council into closer touch with actual machinery and problems of its members.

Disadvantages: requires a difficult schedule for publicity secretary.

No. 6. Survey of financial campaigns for colleges (objectives, type of campaigns, how conducted, by whom, success, source and amount of gifts, collection, analysis and classification of information for reference as needed).

Advantages: no thorough study now available.
information of practical value should result.

Disadvantages: difficult material to collect.

The Summer Conferences

FRANCES P. GREENOUGH

Elements of a Y. W. C. A. Student Conference Program from the Standpoint of the National Committee

1. Concerns recognized by the group as its own.
2. Shared thinking—that is, the expression and integration of the actual experience of members of the group.
3. Personal study and prayer.
4. Information and experience of mature people.
5. Study of the life of Jesus.
6. Consideration of ways of putting conviction into action.
7. Opportunity for expression of aspiration and conviction through other than intellectual media.

*The Purpose of a Summer Student Conference as Interpreted by
the Committee in Charge of the Estes Park Conference*

1. The Conference should be the outgrowth of the past year's work and give impetus for the new year.
 2. The Conference should afford an opportunity for alumnae and students to make the following study:
 - a. To search for the way of Jesus.
 - b. To discover the difference between the Jesus' way of life and our Christianity.
 - c. To see whether the Jesus' way of life will solve our problems.
 - d. To discover what the Jesus' way of life involves for us individually.
 3. Throughout the Conference there should be unity in thought between the effort to discover the way of Christ in all human relationships and the source of power for carrying out such an adventure. Therefore, the Conference should not spend much time with the technical side of the work of the Association.
- By conducting an extensive inquiry among the student associations, five main issues of the present day were selected to be presented at the Conference by students and adults and to be studied carefully by the Bible study groups.

*Findings of the Special Emphasis Group, Estes Park
Students and the Church*

First Day

Why are students dissatisfied with the church?

Second Day

What, if any, are the values which the church as it is conserves?

Third Day

What are the things which we as students should wish to help change in the church in order that the church may be a more perfect instrument for bringing in the Kingdom of Heaven?

First Day

The church:

1. Fails to train in worship and provide a worshipful atmosphere.
Lack of beauty.
2. Has too many divisions, and a divisive or sectarian spirit.
3. Does not live close to the Jesus' way of life.
4. Conservative and tends to hold too closely to tradition and foot notes.
5. Lacks vision.
6. Ill-trained leadership.
7. Fails to attack in any effective way social problems of the day, such as
 1. Racial problem.
 2. International problems.
 3. Economic, industrial and political problems.

Second Day

The church:

1. Keeps alive the teachings of Jesus.
2. Provides a certain fellowship in worship, even inadequate as it is.
3. Helps to unify and uphold the moral standards of a community, and in a measure of a nation and of Christendom.
4. Helps the individual to maintain certain moral and ethical standards.
5. Exercises a certain influence on the social order.

Third Day

The group became interested in war and force, and out of this grew these resolutions:

1. Resolved that this Conference as church students declare themselves opposed to the observance of September 12 as national defense day and pledge themselves to take no part in it.
2. We as Christian students feel that the church of today in order to live out the principles of Jesus' way of life must adopt the position of positive pacifism and of super resistance.

3. We as a group of Christian students pledge ourselves to go back to our school and church groups to promote discussions and further interest in the adoption of positive pacifism by the church.

After much discussion by the entire Conference and further thought the following substitute resolution was presented the next day.

We as Christian students feel that the church today, in order to live according to the principles of the Jesus' way of life, should adopt the following attitude in regard to war:

1. To have no part in the destructive forces of war. (This is the principle and your conscience must direct you in working out the program).
2. To rely instead on the creative forces of love and good will.

We as members of the church pledge ourselves to assume responsibility to help carry out the above principles. Result of the vote taken by Conference: Yes 101, No 11, Undecided 88.

*The Findings of the Church Board Representatives at the
Student Y. W. C. A. Conference at Estes Park, Colorado,
August 19-29, 1924*

The Estes Y.W.C.A. Conference of 1924 was a departure from the usual custom, in that it was entirely under student leadership.

In striving for complete unity of thought and spirit in the Conference as interpreted by student leaders of the Y.W.C.A., it was decided not to have either denominational groups or any other kind of group gatherings in which all of the Conference could not be included.

We as Church Board Representatives commend the keynote of the Conference, which was:

The re-discovery of the principles of Jesus and the getting back to the Jesus' way of life.

This keynote manifested itself in all the special emphasis groups:

1. Students and the church.
2. Inter-racial relationships.
3. International relationships.
4. Relationships between men and women.
5. Student honor or campus relationships.

We as a group faced the question of why we were present and our place and purpose in this Conference. We felt the general consensus of opinion to be:

1. The opportunity of discovering latent leadership for the church.
2. To interpret the church as a whole to the student.
3. To be in such sympathetic and teachable attitude that we can interpret back to the church the mind of the student.

Because we interpret our purpose as such, we called in Dr. Bruce Curry to one of our group meetings to share with us his extensive experiences with students throughout the country this past year, and their attitude toward the church.

Dr. Curry felt that the church itself must follow the fundamental principles of Jesus. That one must lose his life in order to find it. That to discover perfectly the will of God and the advancement of His Kingdom, one must be teachable.

He stated further that unless the church proves itself teachable, the youth of today will feel that they cannot make their quest within the church for life at its best; but will say to the church in the words of the French woman's poem to the German invaders—"Ride on, ride on, you have lost your spurs."

We as a group wish to express our appreciation to the Y.W.C.A. leaders for the way in which they tried to help us find our place in the Conference.

For the table space in the administration building to display our Board literature.

For the place in the Conference of definite hours daily for private interviews and for the opportunity of presenting to the entire Conference the program of the church, as a whole, including:

1. The church abroad.
2. The church at home.
3. The student as a church member in the local community.

The Conference gave us the Sunday evening session for this presentation.

While it is necessary for the girls to face their own problems in their own local churches, we as a group feel it is just as essential for the Conference always to provide in its program a constructive presentation of the church as a whole, as over against destructive criticism which may arise out of the girls' own experiences.

The Church Board Representatives met regularly each day and felt a great benefit from this association with each other.

From our observation we have been led to appreciate the point of view of this Conference, but in comparing our experiences of previous years, we feel we have greatly missed personal contacts and friendships which have been formed growing out of denominational group meetings.

We further feel that missions as missions was decidedly incidental. However, with the key-note of the Conference in mind, we feel that if the girls find the Jesus' way of life, this will lead them to a far reaching participation in the missionary program of the church.

Four out of the eight Y.W.C.A. Student Conferences permitted definite denominational meetings this year, a presentation of the church in some form was found in every conference.

Legislation on Darwinism

THERE is a widespread "impression" that numerous Southern states have passed laws against the teaching of evolution or at least "Darwinism" in the public schools. Statements and publications of prominent men in the educational world bear this impression out. On the basis of such publicity much injustice is being done some of these states.

An effort has been made by *Christian Education* to get the

facts in the case. We have been partially successful. The State Superintendents of Public Instruction of Arkansas, Texas and South Carolina assert that no such legislation has been passed in their states. Inquiries were made of these officials since reports were being circulated that these states had passed such laws. It is generally known that Kentucky did not enact such legislation. In Tennessee the bill was laughed out of the docket.

The State of North Carolina deserves special mention. President H. W. Chase of the State University has recently written us:

"Once every four years a list of approved text books is selected for the high schools of the State. This list is known as a 'multiple list.' In other words, it contains a number of books in each subject, any one of which may be used. According to State law this selection is made by the State Board of Education, which is an ex-officio group of the constitutional officers of the State, of which the Governor is chairman. The actual selection, however, is largely in the hands of a professional committee of teachers, whose function it is, according to the law, to make recommendations to the State Board of Education as to the books to be used. The State Board of Education, as a matter of fact, usually follows this recommendation, but according to the law it need not, being in itself the final authority. This rather long preliminary explanation has been necessary in order to make clear just what happened.

"In the instance about which you are inquiring, some half dozen text-books on general science were recommended by the professional committee to the State Board of Education. It so happened that one of these text-books contained a section on evolution to which the attention of the Governor was in some way called. I believe that the particular point was that it reprinted an illustration from Huxley, which contained side by side the skeleton of a monkey and a man, with proper comment. In any event when the list of texts in general science was

passed on up to the State Board of Education, the Governor objected to the inclusion of this particular manual on the ground that its teachings in this respect would prove objectionable, and the book was omitted from the list. The State Board of Education was of course acting within its legal rights in so doing.

"There has been no legislation, and no attempt at legislation in the State."

In the states of Florida and Oklahoma such legislation actually was enacted. In Florida the legislation is in the form of a resolution, a copy of which has been furnished by the Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction:

"BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THE SENATE CONCURRING:

"That it is the sense of the Legislature of the State of Florida that it is improper and subversive to the best interest of the people of this State for any professor, teacher or instructor in the public schools and colleges of this State, supported in whole or in part by public taxation, to teach or permit to be taught atheism, or agnosticism, or to teach as true Darwinism, or any other hypothesis, that links man in blood relationship to any other form of life."

In Oklahoma, according to State Superintendent Nash, the matter is handled by the inspectors in accordance with Section 580, page 123, of the Oklahoma School Law, which reads:

"Text-books shall be subject to inspection by any inspector or agent authorized by those having charge of the local text-book service, or authorized by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction subject to the approval of the State Board of Education; provided, that inspectors authorized by the State Department of Education shall be those in regular employment as High School Inspectors or Rural School Inspectors; provided, further, that no copy-right shall be purchased nor text-book adopted that teaches

the 'Materialistic Conception of History' (i.e.) the Darwin Theory of Creation vs. the Bible Account of Creation. (H.B. 197, S.L. 1923, Sec. 12).

Of course, all such legislation as this, or attempts at legislation, while indicating great religious zeal, strangely ignore the whole trend of current scientific thought, and the unqualified denials of leading scientists that science and religion are in conflict. Our readers will recall the remarkable declaration of allegiance to both scientific and biblical truth issued some months ago by a large group of scientific and theological leaders at the head of whom stood Dr. Robert Andrews Milliken, the world renowned physicist, first to isolate an electron, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and Chairman of the Administrative Council of the California Institute of Technology.

That distinguished interpreter of current scientific thought, Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, editor of *Science Service*, said in *Christian Education* about a year ago:

"When a young preacher does touch upon such topics (science or philosophy)—which is fortunately seldom—he is apt to reveal a materialistic conception of matter that sounds amusingly antiquated to his scientific hearers."

If one wishes to get a simple authoritative statement of the idealism of modern science he should read the delightful autobiography, *From Immigrant to Inventor*, of Professor Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia University.

Undoubtedly the latest pronouncement on this subject was given by Professor William McDougall of Harvard University, President of the Section of Psychology of the recent gathering of great world scientists at Philadelphia to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Franklin Institute. He chose as his subject for consideration *Purposive Striving*. Here is an extract from his address:

"Thirty to forty years ago, when I began to study science, considerable moral courage would have been required to insist upon the purposive nature of man. For at that

time the great wave of scientific materialism was still but little past its climax. It was the day of Spencer and Huxley, of Clifford and Tyndal, of Lange and Weismann, of Verworn and Bain. The world and all the living things in it were presented to us with so much prestige and confidence, as one vast system of mechanistic determination, that one seemed to be placed before two acutely opposed alternatives:

"On the one hand, science and universal mechanism; on the other hand, humanism, religion, mysticism and superstition.

"But today how different is the situation. Even at the date I speak of, a few great physicists warned us against regarding the principles of physical science as adequate to the interpretation of human life. And today these few voices have swelled to a chorus which even the deafest biologist can hardly ignore. Einstein and Eddington and Soddy and a score of others repeat the warnings of Maxwell and Kelvin and Poynting and Rayleigh. And the physical universe of eternal hard atoms and universal elastic ether, the realm of pure mechanics, has become a welter of entities and activities which change in development and disappear like the figures of the kaleidoscope. The psychologist who would believe in the efficiency of human effort no longer needs to fling himself in vain against the problem, how can mind deflect an atom from its predetermined course? For the atoms are gone; matter has resolved itself into energy; and what energy is no man can tell, beyond saying, it is the possibility of change, of further evolution.

"In psychology the mechanist confidence of the nineteenth century is fading away, as the complexity of the living organism is more fully realized, as its powers of compensation, self-regulation, reproduction and repair are more fully explored.

"In general biology the mechanist neo-Darwinism is

bankrupt before the problems of evolution, the origin of variations and mutations, the differentiation and specialization of instincts, the increasing role of intelligent adaptation, the predominance of mind in the later stages of the evolutionary process, the indications of purposive striving at even the lowest levels, the combination of marvelous persistency of type with indefinite plasticity which pervades the realm of life and which finds its only analogue in the steadfast purposive adaptive striving of a resolute personality."

Now, just spell the Resolute Personality of science with capital letters and you may say of religion and science, *What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.*

Smoking Among Women College Students

IS SMOKING among women college students increasing?

Having seen an affirmative opinion on this subject expressed by the heads of two prominent Eastern colleges for women, one of whom cited an alleged survey showing that 50 per cent of the students in one women's college were smokers, an effort was recently made to ascertain the real facts regarding the practice so far as they might be discoverable through correspondence with some twenty-five endowed institutions selected at random from all parts of the country. The college officers asked to state their observation and experience were about equally representative of colleges for women only (both East and West) and others, including women's colleges having university affiliation and coeducational institutions under private auspices (non-state).

Twenty-three executives responded to the inquiry, representing eleven independent women's colleges, five women's colleges in universities, and seven co-educational institutions, located in twelve different states. On the whole, the testimony indicates that private endowed colleges do not yet find smoking among women students a serious problem. That they realize a new social atti-

tude abroad outside the college and changing standards is, however, equally apparent. As one president puts it: "The general attitude toward women smoking has changed very much in the last half-dozen years. It is no longer regarded either as immoral or 'common.'" And another who reports "very little of such difficulty" says, "At the present time it is a problem which might become acute in any college." Yet another says: "There is no formulated rule on the subject here but when application for admission is filed, the girls are informed that smoking is not favored. They are advised to select some other institution if they have the smoking habit. I ought to add perhaps that smoking among women in the state institutions is common as compared with the independent colleges."

A president who is a keen observer, whose institution enrolls both men and women, writes:

"I am sure that in the fraternity houses there is a great deal more smoking than there was a few years ago; and that among men generally the smoking habit is increasing. My observation in hotels in cities in the Middle West is that the practice of smoking among women is increasing. In our city there is very little of it but one occasionally hears of parties where some women have been using tobacco."

An analysis of the data at hand gives the following results:

Two colleges definitely record their conviction that smoking among women college students is on the increase. They say:

"Smoking among women in general in this country has certainly increased greatly during the last few years. College women share, of course, to a very considerable extent, the characteristics, fashions, and customs of the rest of their sex."

"My experience in visiting a considerable number of cities and meeting older women among college graduates and their friends leads me to believe that the increase of smoking among women college students is only a re-

flection of the general increase of the habit among women throughout the land."

Perhaps it may be assumed that this is also the view of a third, who says:

"We have a rule forbidding smoking on the part of our students anywhere within the jurisdiction of the college laws. I know, however, that a considerable number of our students do smoke when outside this jurisdiction."

Two colleges state their belief that smoking by women students is definitely decreasing. They base their conviction on local conditions:

"I am very sure that there is less tendency among young women in this college to smoke than there was three years ago. This college prohibits it and undertakes to impress upon its students that it is very bad taste even away from the college where we have no authority."

"Thus far this year I have the impression that there is even less smoking than there was last year. In any case, it is clear that we have no problem of serious importance in our community."

Four colleges definitely state their belief that the practice is not increasing. They speak also from direct personal experience. Many others imply this, since they say they "have no problem."

"From information gathered here we do not consider that smoking among college students is on the increase."

"As I have been at —— only a year, I cannot give you a personal impression as to the increase in the habit of smoking among our students. Others who have had first-hand opportunities for observation tell me that they have not noticed any increase in the last two or three years. . . . In my brief experience here the matter has never come up."

"Judging from my own observation, I see no reason for believing that smoking among the undergraduates is more frequent than it was several years ago. I have

never seen reason to believe that anything like the percentage mentioned in the abstract you sent is true of college students."

While fourteen colleges report that smoking by women students is a minor matter, that very few if any cases have been discovered during the past few years, and that it gives them no present concern, twelve report some form of prohibition on the statute books of the college, forbidding the practice altogether, forbidding it "in residence halls," "forbidding it for both sexes except that no point is made on the athletic field; we are somewhat severe on the use of tobacco, believing it a wasteful habit," "we have rules against smoking designed to avoid danger of fire," "no smoking is allowed on college property. A few women smoke but not many, if the Dean is correct," etc.

Seven colleges report that smoking is prohibited by action of the Student Government Association. This may or may not be in addition to faculty action. It is generally effective. Several institutions sent in their student legislation. One president writes:

"In 1919 the College Government Association legislated as follows:

"'Since the privileges of the individual must be subordinated to the interests of the community, students may not smoke while living under the regulations of the ——— College Government Association.'

"Since that time violation of this regulation has always been considered a serious offence."

Another says: "The traditions of the college and the strong student sentiment against smoking form a double check. In 1923 the Women's Student Government Association passed the following resolution:

"'The Association registers a protest against the growing custom of smoking among women throughout the country. In order to forestall the ingress into ——— of a habit so inconsistent with the traditions and standards set by its founders, students are warned that women who disregard

this protest by yielding to the practice while on the college premises shall be dealt with in such manner as the Executive Board and the Student Conduct Committee shall see fit.' "

The experience of another institution is worthy of note here:

"Last year when the question of smoking at ——— became somewhat acute, and it was known that several girls were indulging, despite the rules to the contrary, and the declared policy of the Student Government Association, a referendum was made to the students, because it was felt that whatever their attitude and conviction was should guide those who have to do with the enforcement of their own rules. . . . The total number of votes cast was about 350. The vote to sustain the rule against smoking was in the ratio of three to one in favor of sustaining the rule. On the basis of this declaration of the student body, the Student Council felt that their hands were strengthened, and that smoking should be, indeed, taboo. The rules provide for serious discipline to be meted out by Student Council to any who are discovered. We believe that the declared attitude of the student body itself is even more helpful than the rule."

Where a majority of the students live at home, a college sends the following report:

"The Student Government Association here has made and enforced the following rule:

"'Girls may not smoke in the Halls or on the College grounds or elsewhere in L——, except in a private house.' "

In all colleges where smoking is distinctly forbidden, violation of the rule is, of course, considered a serious offence. In the first instance, the student is usually severely disciplined, suspended or placed on probation, with the understanding that she has the choice of "leaving college or giving up the habit." Several institutions indicate slightly more leniency with freshmen

than with upper class students. A second offence is always followed by more drastic action than the first.

A good many college officers feel that the problem is an exceedingly complicated one. Those whose institutions are face to face with social conditions arising in a cosmopolitan community express the view that "the problem can be handled better without further rules (having rules to prevent fires)."

A man of long experience in college administration says:

"No general statement regarding personal and social habits can be made that will apply equally to all parts of the country. New England is socially conservative, while some parts of the West are morally conservative, and in both cases that conservatism frowns upon the habit of smoking among women. Very few women students habitually smoke in New England colleges. A larger number smoke occasionally, but that number is in the decided minority. The practice is discouraged by all college officers and teachers, and in halls of residence is absolutely forbidden. It is far better, however, to rely not upon printed rules, but upon good taste and good sense as applied to social custom."

The president of a college in Minnesota takes issue with this point of view. He says:

"I wish to express no opinion on the question of women smoking. On the other hand, I do not agree with —— 'that the problem can be handled better without further rules.' If an institution does not wish to have its women students smoke, I am convinced that the simple and direct method of gaining this end is to have a definite college rule against the custom."

Since the commonest reason given why women wish to smoke is that "their friends (*sic.* male?) do it," rather than any personal satisfaction found in the use of tobacco, it is interesting to note that the coeducational institutions and university colleges appear to find less perplexity in administration along this

line than do the institutions for women only. From universities in the Middle West, no one of which enrolls less than 2300 students, there is this testimony:

"Smoking is not allowed in the dormitories, but we do not attempt to control the matter when the students are in their own homes as sixty per cent of our students are most of the time. . . . That some of our students smoke occasionally I do not doubt but I have never seen one of our students smoking nor are there any evidences of it about the college."

"We have never made any general inquiry as to the habits of our students, either men or women, in regard to smoking. Last year a quite informal inquiry was made in some of our women's halls. We found that in each group there were a few who smoked occasionally in their rooms, but it is clear that we have no problem of serious importance in our community."

Women smokers are not unusual in restaurants and clubs. But even though an institution has no rules against the practice, the college women probably does not smoke habitually in public places. The testimony of the president quoted below, whose institution enrolls more than 5,700 women students is certainly striking:

"In answer to your inquiry, let me say I have never seen a college woman at ——— University smoke. I have no evidence that would lead me to assume that any woman student on our campus does smoke. This is no statement that there is no college woman who does smoke, but merely an expression of personal knowledge from one who is intimately in contact with the life of the University."

There is no doubt that the local environment of an institution (rural or urban), college traditions, student opinion, faculty legislation—all affect the attitude of the college student in her judgments, customs and habits. But back of all this is the material with which the college deals. Education does not make

the woman *in toto*, and the crux of the matter lies at the source of supply. No doubt, all would agree with the president who writes:

"I am inclined to think that the girls who smoke in college come from homes where the practice is permitted;" and with yet another who says:

"I may say that the one aspect of the situation which is most difficult to deal with is the girl whose mother smokes and whose father not only acquiesces, but gives encouragement."

Happy are those executives whose reports may conclude our study:

"During the six years I have been here there has been no smoking and the Student Government informs me that they have never had any trouble with it. They think there is no increase in the habit and doubt if very many of the students smoke when they are away from the college."

"I am happy to say that there is no smoking among the students at ——— College. Three or four years ago we had four or five students who tried to start something of the kind but they discovered that the sentiment not only of the administration and faculty, but the overwhelming sentiment of the student body was decidedly against the practice. So far as we know there is no smoking here at all, nor any tendency towards it."